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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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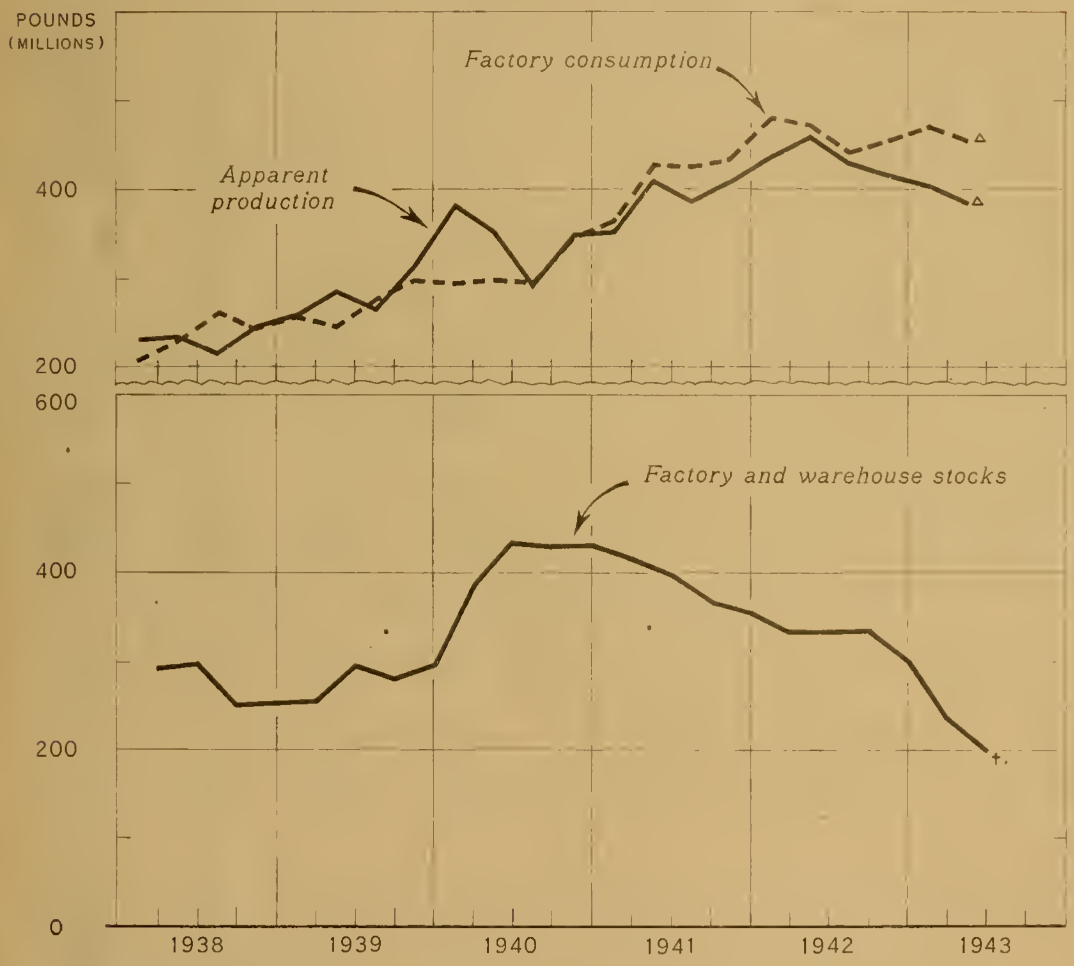
In this issue:
ITALY'S FATS AND OILS POSITION

TALLOW AND GREASES, INEDIBLE: PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS, UNITED STATES, 1938-43*



* EXCLUDING WOOL GREASE
△ PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION FOR APRIL-JUNE 1943 BASED ON MONTHLY RATE FOR APRIL AND MAY
† MAY 31 STOCKS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43158 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow and greases declined materially in the last quarter of 1942 and in the first 5 months of 1943. On May 31 stocks were the smallest since the Spring of 1930. Factory consumption continued at a high level through May 1943. The upward trend in production has been reversed, temporarily at least, chiefly as a result of a decline in cattle slaughter in Federally inspected plants and in renderers' receipts of shop fat.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, June 1941 and 1942, April-June 1943

PRICES

Item	June		1943		
	1941	1942	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	35.4	36.2	1/ 46.9	1/ 46.8	1/ 42.7
Butter, 92-score, New York	35.6	36.8	1/ 47.6	1/ 47.5	1/ 43.4
Oleomargerine, dom. veg., Chicago	15.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	13.8	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	9.2	11.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	10.1	12.6	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	10.6	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	11.6	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	8.2	---	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	11.3	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	10.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	11.5	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	10.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N. Y.	13.9	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	9.6	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	9.1	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/10.0	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N.Y.	62.8	66.3	71.2	71.5	71.5
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	45.1	56.7	54.7	55.3	55.3
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	16.8	19.5	19.0	19.0	---
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	9.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	4/13.3	4/15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	7.5	---	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	7.6	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	7.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	9.9	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.8	12.8	15.1	14.9	14.5
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/10.6	5/13.5	15.7	15.5	15.3
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.9	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	20.2	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	32.0	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	11.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	10.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N.Y.	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	June 1941	June 1942	April 1943	May 1943	June 1943
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	116	130	152	152	144
Eight domestic fats and oils	83	92	108	108	102
All fats and oils (27 items)	90	100	114	114	109
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	81	87	105	105	98
Marine animal oils	108	127	127	132	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	106	128	133	133	132
Vegetable oils, foreign	131	156	158	157	157
Grouped by use:					
Butter	81	83	105	105	96
Butter, seasonally adjusted	88	90	110	114	105
Lard	77	96	105	105	105
Other food fats	118	138	139	139	139
All food fats	87	94	111	111	104
Soap fats	105	128	120	120	120
Drying oils	108	138	153	152	150
Miscellaneous oils	96	116	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	106	131	133	133	132

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to present basis of quotation.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Total production of oil from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed may be somewhat greater in 1943-44 than a year earlier. An increase of 1.4 million is indicated in the acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1943, with production forecast at 53 million bushels compared with 40.7 million bushels last year. The quantity of linseed oil produced from domestic seed in 1943-44 may exceed that of a year earlier by more than 200 million pounds. Soybean acreage is indicated to be 8.5 percent larger this year than last. But it is uncertain whether oil production will be increased in the same proportion, since the acreage to be harvested for beans and the yield of beans per acre are still unknown. Production of peanut oil may increase somewhat, assuming an average yield of peanuts per acre and the same utilization of peanuts for seed and food as a year earlier. The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 was 1.3 million smaller this year than last. With an average yield of cottonseed per acre in 1943, production of cottonseed oil would be about 200 million pounds less in 1943-44 than in 1942-43.

Utilization of fats and oils, including "foots," by the United States soap industry in 1942 totaled 1,987 million pounds, 12 percent less than in 1941, the peak year to date. A substantial accumulation of stocks of soap by dealers and consumers occurred in 1941 under the stimulus of rising prices and incomes. Actual consumption may have increased in 1942 as a result of the continued rise in consumer incomes. Because of curtailed imports, utilization of coconut and palm oils declined 418 million pounds in 1942. Use of inedible tallow and greases, which were in relatively plentiful supply, increased 160 million pounds.

Allied occupation of Italy apparently would create little additional demand for food fats and oils. Roughly 85 percent of total consumption of food fats in Italy in pre-war years was furnished from domestic materials. About 30 percent of the fats and oils used for industrial purposes was of domestic origin. In 1934-38, Italy had a net import balance of 400 million pounds annually, of which approximately 40 percent was for food and about 60 percent for industrial purposes.

-- July 19, 1943

OUTLOOK

Oilcrop Acreage Increased in 1943

The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 and the prospective 1943 harvested acreages of flaxseed, soybeans for beans, and peanuts picked and threshed total 43.4 million acres, an increase of 1.3 million acres (3 percent) over 1942. Production of oil from these four crops in 1943-44 may be somewhat greater than the estimated output of about 3.5 billion pounds in 1942-43.

Crop condition on July 1 indicated a yield of 9.1 bushels of flaxseed per harvested acre in 1943 compared with 9.2 bushels last year. Harvested acreage is expected to total 5.8 million acres, the largest on record and considerably in excess of the goal of 5.5 million planted acres (equivalent to about 5.3 million acres on a harvested basis). Production of flaxseed is forecast at 53 million bushels compared with 40.7 million bushels last year. Output of linseed oil from domestic seed would be in the neighborhood of 900 million pounds, more than 200 million pounds in excess of the output from the 1942 crop.

No official indications of the probable yields of cottonseed, peanuts, and soybeans are available at this time. Approximately 22 million acres of cotton were reported in cultivation July 1 compared with 23.3 million acres last year. With an average yield per acre for cotton and cottonseed, output of cottonseed oil in 1943-44 would be approximately 1,200 million pounds, or about 200 million pounds less than in 1942-43.

Reported intentions of soybean growers in the principal soybean States on July 1 indicate that 11.5 million acres of soybeans may be harvested for beans in 1943. This would be less than the goal of 12 million acres, but would be about 7 percent more than the acreage harvested for beans in 1942. Output of oil may not increase in the same proportion, however. Yields per acre may be lower than last year. Also, utilization of harvested beans for purposes other than crushing may be increased.

About 4.1 million acres of peanuts picked and threshed might be expecte in 1943 on the basis of usual relationships with acreage grown alone for all purposes. Acreage for all purposes (excluding acreage interplanted with other crops) is indicated at 5 million for 1943, up 14 percent from last year. The acreage actually picked and threshed will be affected by factors such as weather conditions, labor supply, availability of picking and threshing machinery, and hog and feed prices. Assuming 10-year average yields of peanuts per acre and the same non-crushing utilization of peanuts as in 1942-43 the output of peanut oil in 1943-44 would be moderately greater than in the preceding season. The 1943 goal for peanuts picked and threshed is 5.5 million acres.

Factory Disappearance of Food Fats Above Ration Level in April-May; Primary Fats and Oils Still in Tight Supply

With the exception of margarine, disappearance of the principal food fats from factories and farms for civilian consumption was somewhat above ration levels in April and May, the first 2 months of rationing. Stock building by wholesale and retail distributors probably accounts for most of the excess disappearance. Factory sales are likely to decline to ration levels as dealers become better supplied.

Sales of margarine, at a record level in the first quarter of the year, declined sharply in April and May. The large sales in January-March resulted chiefly from a shortage of butter and uncertain outlook for new supplies in that period. Consumption of butter under rationing has been maintained at a high level in relation to supplies, but with point values for butter and margarine set at 8 and 5, respectively, consumption of margarine declined. Butter normally sells at a price about double that of margarine. Recently the point value for margarine was lowered from 5 to 4.

The point value for lard also was lowered from 5 to 4 in early July. Point values for shortening and cooking and salad oils remain unchanged at 5. More lard than shortening is available for civilian consumption, but the lard price is now relatively high in relation to prices of shortening.

Table 2.- Estimated factory and farm disappearance of principal food fats for civilian consumption, monthly averages 1940-41, 1942, and January-May 1943

Item	Average 1940-41	1942	1943 1/ Jan.-Mar.	1943 1/ Apr.-May
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	181	171	146	147
Margarine (actual weight) ...	28	30	54	27
Lard and rendered pork fat 2/	159	148	166	152
Shortening	107	98	109	100
Total, four items	475	447	475	426

Basic data compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Preliminary. Consumer rationing for these items and for cooking and salad oils (not shown) was instituted March 29, 1943. 2/ Excludes lard and rendered pork fat used in manufacture of shortening, margarine, etc.

Despite the apparent abundance of finished fats and oils under rationing, the raw material situation remains tight. Factory and warehouse stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils were about 125 million pounds (6 percent) smaller on June 1 this year than last, and stocks will be drawn down during the summer months as production of vegetable oils from 1942 crop oilseeds declines seasonally. Production of both animal fats and vegetable oils in 1943-44 is likely to be larger than in 1942-43, although the increase in the coming crop year will be less marked than in the 1942 crop year. But military and lend-lease requirements also may be greater, particularly if important areas of Europe are reoccupied.

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, the fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Production of fats and oils was increased about 10 percent in the 1942 crop year, but requirements mounted even more sharply under the stimulus of war needs and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies, and in late March 1943 direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils began. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

Wholesale Price Index Declines With "Roll-Back" of Butter Prices

Wholesale prices of butter were reduced 5 cents per pound on June 6 in connection with the "roll-back" of butter prices in early June. This reduction is reflected in a decline in the index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils from the May level of 114 percent of the 1924-29 average to 109 percent in June. Prices of other fats and oils were unchanged at ceiling levels in June.

Specific Maximum Price Established for Cold-Pressed Fish Oil; Other Price Orders

On July 12 a maximum price of 12.25 cents per pound was established by Amendment 36 to Revised Price Schedule 53 for light, cold-pressed fish oil (menhaden and sardine), fair average quality, tank cars, delivered. This ceiling is somewhat higher than the individual sellers' ceilings which it replaces. The action was taken to permit processors a small profit. Under the former ceilings production of this grade of oil had declined.

The exemption of linseed-oil shortening from price ceilings, which had expired on July 11, was extended to September 1 or until specific prices were fixed, whichever came first. This action was taken in Amendment 37 to Revised Price Schedule 53, issued July 14. In Amendment 38 effective July 13, specific maximum prices were established for domestic and imported olive oil in tin and glass containers holding less than 7 gallons and more than 1 gallon

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils at New Peak in June

Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration were much greater in the 5 weeks ended July 3 than in any previous monthly period. The total of 302 million pounds (in terms of fat content) compares with the previous peaks of 189 million pounds in April 1943 and 126 million pounds in April 1942. Purchases in the 5 weeks ended July 3 included 147 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat, and 103 million pounds of vegetable oils, both record quantities. Included in the vegetable oil figure are 87 million pounds of linseed oil purchased in the week ended July 3, largely under the provisions of Food Distribution Orders 56 and 57 requiring crushers to offer 25 percent of their inventories of oil June 24 and 45 percent of their production of linseed oil after July 1.

The June purchases of fats, oils, and soap brought the total for the first half of 1943 to 969 million pounds in terms of fat content. This quantity is 86 percent greater than for the corresponding period of 1942 and within 6 percent of the total for the entire year 1942.

Table 3.- Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943		
			May	June 1/	Jan.-June 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	3/	34	7	6	29
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	130	147	459
Other animal fats and oils 4/	2	30	6	6	29
Vegetable oils	---	175	26	103	323
Shortening	---	46	1	17	61
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	77	3	22	49
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	16	6	1	19
Total, fat equivalent	329	1,032	179	302	969

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Five weeks ended July 3, 1943.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Includes fish-liver oils.

5/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine, 55 percent for soap.

Production of Fats and Oils Increased in May; Factory and Warehouse Stocks Down Seasonally

Factory production of fats and oils totaled 786 million pounds in May, 46 million pounds more than in April. Production of vegetable oils declined

48 million pounds, reflecting a diminishing rate of crushing with the approach of the end of the crop year. But output of animal fats and oils increased 94 million pounds. With a large hog slaughter in May, production of lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants was 45 million pounds greater than a month earlier. Creamery butter production was up seasonally by 40 million pounds. There also were slight increases in production of edible beef fats and inedible tallow and greases. (Table 8.)

Production of federally inspected lard undoubtedly continued at a high level in June and early July. The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in June was 5 percent greater than in May and 24 percent greater than a year earlier. Receipts of hogs in principal markets in early July continued at a high rate. Total production of lard under Federal inspection in the first 6 months of 1943 may be tentatively estimated at 950 million pounds, 8 percent more than a year earlier. The yield of lard per animal increased sharply in May to 33.2 pounds. The average for the first 5 months of 1943, however, was 31.5 pounds compared with 32.4 pounds a year earlier.

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils, including stocks held by the Government, continued to decline seasonally in May. Stocks totaled 1,992 million pounds (crude basis) at the end of the month, 22 million pounds less than at the end of April. Butter stocks rose 53 million pounds during May, reflecting an accumulation of supplies by Government agencies to be drawn upon in the season of low production. Stocks of lard, soybean oil, coconut oil, and edible beef fats and oils rose moderately. These increases were more than offset by decreases of 59 million pounds in cottonseed oil, 35 million pounds in linseed oil, 15 million pounds in fish oils, and 14 million pounds in inedible tallow and greases. (Table 9.)

Manufacturers' General Limitation Order Amended

Food Distribution Order 42, limiting manufacturers' over-all use of fats and oils, was reissued in amended form by the War Food Administration effective July 10. Under the new order, the permitted use of fats and oils in the manufacture of oleomargarine and soap for civilian consumption was reduced. In the case of oleomargarine the permitted use was reduced from 180 percent to 167 percent of the base-period (1940-41 average) use. In the case of soap, the permitted use of fats and oils other than domestic vegetable oil foots and fatty acids from such foots was reduced from 84 percent to 80 percent of base period use. The permitted use of foots and their fatty acids was reduced from 100 to 80 percent of base-period use, with the proviso that foots may be substituted pound for pound for fats and oils within the quota limits. The consumption of fats and oils in the manufacture of enamels and coatings for metal food containers, metal food closures, and food closure liners for civilian use is permitted at the rate of 100 percent of base-period use compared with 50 percent previously.

The amended order also removed the prohibition against the use of lard and rendered pork fat, oleostearine, edible tallow, soybean oil, and whale oil in the manufacture of soap, protective coatings, floor coverings, oilcloth, and coated fabrics for civilian use. The ban on use of sardine, pilchard, and herring oils in soap also was removed. Use of oleo oil, edible olive oil, peanut oil, sunflower oil, sesame seed oil, raisin seed oil, tomato seed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, and butter is still prohibited in the manufacture of these products, except for exempt uses.

The restrictions on deliveries of linseed oil contained in the previous version of the order are omitted from the amended order, but are continued in effect under Food Distribution Order 63, also effective July 10.

45 Percent of Linseed Oil Reserved for Government Purchase; Oil Content of Paints and Varnishes Restricted

Forty-five percent of the linseed oil produced after July 1 is required to be set aside for offer to the Government under Food Distribution Order 57, issued June 22. Crushers much report their expected production for each month by the 23rd of the preceding month. Adjustments are provided if actual production exceeds or falls short of expected production. Crushers are permitted, however, to sell to others any oil not accepted by the Government within 7 days after the offer is made.

All persons holding 240,000 pounds or more of linseed oil on June 24 were required by Food Distribution Order 56 to report their holdings within 10 days to the Government and to offer to sell 25 percent of their inventories or all of the raw oil held, whichever was smaller. These offers were subject to acceptance in whole or in part within 7 days of the date of offer.

Conservation Order M-332, issued June 17, limits the quantity of fats and oils (excluding mineral oil and tall oil) that may be used per gallon in paints and varnishes. Maximum oil contents are specified, varying according to type of finish, from 1.2 pounds in flat paints to 3.75 pounds in exterior paints and structural steel finishes. This order also forbids crushers, manufacturers, or wholesalers to deliver any linseed oil or fish oil with a non-volatile content of more than 70 percent, except to other crushers, manufacturers, or wholesalers. Exemption is made for oil delivered for medicinal or pharmaceutical use or for human or animal consumption, or in containers of 1 pint or less, or to the armed forces, the Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration, or for lend-lease.

Uses of Fish Oils Limited; One-Sixth of Certain Oils to be Offered to Government

Under Food Distribution Order 60, effective July 1, manufacturers may use California sardine oil, Oregon and Washington pilchard oil, menhaden oil, Alaska herring oil, West Coast mackerel oil, tuna oil, and salmon oil during the period July 1943-June 1944 only as directed by the order or as specifically authorized by the Director of Food Administration.

Salmon oil may be used without specific authorization only in packing salmon. Alaska herring oil may be so used only in processing leather or manufacturing cutting oils. Other oils may be used without specific authorization in the preparation of vitamin oils meeting a minimum standard for vitamin D content and in certain industrial uses, including the manufacture of alkyd resins, terneplating and galvanizing, and processing leather. Specific authorization is not required for use not exceeding 40 percent of 1940-41 consumption in shortening, water-soluble soap, protective coatings (except alkyd resins), floor coverings, printing inks, oilcloth, or coated fabrics. Processors may not prepare fish oils for any user without obtaining a certificate stating in effect that the oil is to be used in accordance with Food Distribution Order 60.

Persons who use 4,000 pounds or less from July 1943 to June 1944 and who use 1,000 pounds or less for any restricted purpose in any quarter are exempted from the order. The order does not cover crude oil produced before June 1 or crude oil produced after June 1 but refined or processed before July 1.

To insure an adequate supply of fish oils for military, lend-lease, and essential civilian requirements, Food Distribution Order 59 was issued effective July 1, requiring producers of certain crude fish oils to offer to the Government the second and sixth tank cars of oil produced, and every sixth car thereafter. A tank car is equivalent to 60,000 pounds. The oils covered by the order are California sardine, Oregon and Washington pilchard, menhaden, and Alaska herring. Oil that has not been accepted within 7 days after its offer has been received by the Food Distribution Administration or other proper agency will no longer be subject to the order.

Additional Fats Made Available to Soap Makers and Fat Splitters

Several million pounds of soybean oil, restricted mainly to edible products from January 1 to July 1, will be made available to soap makers and fat splitters in July and August to help relieve a short supply of soap fats. On July 2 the Food Distribution Administration invited such users to submit requests for crude soybean oil, which is under allocation control. Under the recent amendments to Food Distribution Order 42 the use of soybean oil in soap is no longer prohibited.

The Food Distribution Administration announced June 28 that release of palm oil and imported inedible tallow from Government stocks might soon be possible. Manufacturers desiring imported tallow or palm oil were invited to submit certain information about their consumption as well as about their stocks of fats and oils. Soap manufacturers and fat splitters will be the principal beneficiaries of any distribution to be made.

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS IN SOAP, 1942 AND 1943

Utilization of fats, oils, and "foots" by the soap industry in 1942 totaled 1,987 million pounds. This was exceeded only by the unusually high consumption of fats in soap of 2,270 million pounds in 1941. In the first quarter of 1943 consumption was at the annual rate of 1,832 million pounds, equal to 92 percent of total 1942 use and 90 percent of 1940-41 average use.

Consumption of fats in soap was reduced in the second half of 1942 and in the first part of 1943 as a result (1) of overstocking of soap by dealers in 1941 and early 1942 and (2) of the limitation on soap makers' use of fats inaugurated in the fourth quarter of 1942. Excess stocks of soap held by manufacturers and dealers are now largely worked off and use of fats in soap during the remainder of 1943 will be governed largely by the Government restriction and the availability of primary fats and oils.

Among the various soap fats, consumption of coconut oil and palm oil in soap declined from 614 million pounds in 1941 to 196 million pounds in 1942 and 21 million pounds in the first quarter of 1943. These drastic reductions were brought about chiefly by the loss of imports from the Far East and the reservation of certain quantities of these oils for essential war industries. Reduced use of coconut and palm oils was partly offset by increased use of inedible tallow and greases. Consumption of these fats in soap increased from 1,368 million pounds in 1941 to 1,528 million pounds in 1942. In the first quarter of 1943, consumption of inedible tallow and greases in soap amounted to 378 million pounds, almost equal to the rate of consumption in 1942.

Improvement in the soap fat situation has occurred recently with the release of some Government stocks of coconut and palm oils to the soap industry. Several million pounds of soybean oil will be made available to soap makers in July and August. And some imported palm oil and inedible tallow may be made available in future months if the import situation makes such action possible. The domestic supply of tallow and greases continues tight, although improvement in this situation is likely to occur in the fall when cattle marketings are expected to increase.

Production of inedible tallow and greases in May totaled 131 million pounds, up 6 million pounds from April but 3 million pounds under the average for the first 3 months of the year. For the first 5 months of 1943 production totaled 659 million pounds, equivalent on an annual basis to about 1,580 million pounds. Last year, 1,740 million pounds of inedible tallow and greases (excluding wool grease) were produced. Inspected cattle slaughter so far this year has run considerably under last year's high level. But with the number of cattle on farms at an all-time high, and with a reduced feed supply in prospect, marketings this fall and winter are likely to be heavy. Inedible tallow is produced mainly from cattle slaughtered. Hog slaughter also will be large this fall and winter. Production of greases may not increase in the same proportion, however, since much of the grease is recovered in the rendering industry from fat scraps, and collections of such material have fallen off sharply. Illegal slaughter of livestock in the country or in small plants also may serve to hold production of inedible tallow and greases down, as the byproducts in such slaughter frequently are wasted.

Although reduced in quantity, a slightly larger proportion of rosin was used in the manufacture of soap in 1942 than in 1941. Considerably greater quantities could be used. There is no restriction on the use of rosin for soap-making purposes. In 1942-43, production and imports of rosin exceeded consumption and exports by 170,609 barrels, equivalent to about 70 million pounds, net weight. Consumption of rosin in paper and paper size, ester gum and synthetic resins, paint, varnish and lacquer, linoleum and floor covering, and soap was reduced in 1942-43. Among large consumers an increase was shown only in chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Stocks of rosin on April 1 this year were large. 1/ Production may be somewhat smaller this season than last, but there should be 100 to 200 million pounds of rosin available for soap in addition to the 98 million pounds used in 1942-43.

Government Restrictions on the Use of Soap Fats

Government control over the utilization of soap fats began in March 1942 with the issuance of General Preference Orders 59 and 60, since reissued as Food Distribution Orders 38 and 43. These limit the use of palm oil and oils of high lauric-acid content, principally coconut and babassu, to processes in which a high percentage of the glycerin content is recovered, except that first priority for palm oil is reserved for the manufacture of tin and terneplate and certain quantities of coconut oil are reserved for use in essential war industries. The effect is to reserve high lauric-acid oils and palm oil for use by soap makers and fat splitters after other essential war requirements are met. The use of these oils for food products is practically eliminated.

Issuance in September 1942 of General Preference Order M-71 restricted total utilization of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap as well as other end products for domestic civilian consumption. This was reissued in April 1943 as Food Distribution Order 42. The original limitation, effective October 1, 1942, restricted quarterly use of fats and oils in soap for domestic civilian consumption to 88 percent of average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. Effective January 1, 1943, this percentage was reduced to 84 percent and, effective July 10, 1943, to 80 percent. Use of "foots" of domestic vegetable oils and fatty acids of such foots was limited to 150 percent of the base-period use in the fourth quarter of 1942 and the first quarter of 1943, 100 percent in the second quarter of 1943, and 80 percent in the third quarter.

In the first half of 1943 use of domestic edible fats and oils, including whale, sardine, pilchard, and herring oils but excluding linseed oil, was prohibited in making soap. Effective July 10, the prohibition on use of lard and rendered pork fat, edible tallow, soybean oil, whale oil, and fish oils was removed. Soybean oil and imported soap fats and oils are now subject to direct allocation to manufacturers by the Food Distribution Administration.

Price Changes and Regulations

Ceiling prices were first established for soap fats, together with other fats, on December 13, 1941. A general upward revision in ceilings was effective January 2, 1942. Under these ceilings, wholesale prices of leading soap fats, as indicated by the index number published regularly in The Fats and Oils Situation, advanced from 121 percent of the 1924-29 average in December 1941 to a high of 128 percent in February 1942. In July 1942 prices of inedible tallow and greases were "rolled back" 1 cent per pound to permit normal manufacturing and merchandising margins under the maximums

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1/ 1942-43 Annual Naval Stores Report, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, May 24, 1943.

for soap established under the General Maximum Price Regulation. This resulted in a drop of 9 points in the index number. In June 1943 the index stood at 120, one point lower than in December 1941. Specific ceiling prices for soap were established at manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer levels in May 1943.

ITALY'S FATS AND OILS POSITION

Italy on a Net Import Basis in Fats and Oils in Pre-War Years

Italy was fifth among the fat-importing nations in the pre-war years, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. In 1934-38, net imports into Italy of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in terms of oil averaged 400 million pounds annually.

The annual output of fats and oils from materials produced in Italy totaled roughly 1,100 million pounds in the years immediately preceding the war. Over half of this, about 600 million pounds, was olive oil, including oil recovered from the press-cake residues. The total also includes about 340 million pounds of lard and unrendered pork fat, 110 million pounds of butter, 20 million pounds of inedible tallow and greases, and 35 million pounds of oil from grapeseed, corn germs, castor beans, flaxseed, cottonseed, hempseed, rapeseed, peanuts, tobacco seed, and a few other minor sources.

Apparent consumption of fats and oils of domestic and foreign origin for food and industrial uses is estimated in table 4. The data indicate that Italy was 85 to 90 percent self-sufficient in food fats before the war. Consumption per capita was low, however. The total of about 27 pounds per capita in 1934-38 compares with 48 pounds per capita, exclusive of unrendered pork fat, in the United States in the same period. Production from domestic materials furnished roughly one-third of the fats used for industrial purposes, including the manufacture of soap. The use of fats and oils other than olive oil for nonfood uses in 1934-38 apparently amounted to 8 or 9 pounds per capita compared with nearly 22 pounds per capita in the United States.

Table 4.- Apparent disappearance of fats and oils in pre-war Italy, by origin and use

Item	Domestic origin	Foreign origin	Total	Disappearance by class of use: Food: Total	Disappearance by class of use: Food: Per capita	Disappearance by class of use: Other
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	111	1	112	112	2.6	---
Lard and pork fat	342	4	346	346	8.0	---
Other animal fats, including fish oil	21	29	50	4	0.1	46
Olive oil, including oil from press-cake residues	600	19	619	535	12.5	84
Other vegetable oils	35	355	383	158	3.7	122
Total	1,109	398	1,507	1,155	26.9	352

Based on official Italian sources, including foreign trade statistics, agricultural production statistics, the Industrial Census of 1937-40, and a study of food consumption in Italy.

Italy's supply of edible fats and oils apparently has not been greatly affected by the war. Production of olive oil presumably has been but little affected. Some decline in domestic animal-fat production may have resulted from changes in feeding practices made necessary by loss of grain formerly imported and other wartime conditions. On the other hand, some of the butterfat in cheese formerly exported probably has entered domestic consumption in the form of butter.

Production of oil from oilseeds grown domestically may have increased considerably during the war. Byproducts such as rice bran, grape seeds, and tomato seeds, though partially utilized before the war, constituted a potential source for a substantial increase in production of oils from domestic materials. Production of flaxseed and castor beans may have continued the rapid upward trend of the years immediately preceding the war. Also, production of soybeans could have been considerably expanded. Production from domestic oilseeds may have increased sufficiently to help ease the situation in food fats, but could not have been great enough to offset more than a fraction of the loss of fats formerly imported chiefly for industrial purposes. A tight situation in soap fats, at least, is indicated by a large-scale wartime production of glycerin from starch. Some diversion of fats from food to industrial uses may have been necessary in the war years.

Peanuts, Palm Oil, and Copra Chief Import Items

Details of Italy's pre-war net foreign trade in fats and oils are shown in table 7. The chief items imported were peanuts, palm oil, and copra. Substantial quantities of flaxseed, sesame seed, rapeseed, castor beans, and inedible tallow and greases also were imported. Net imports of oil-bearing materials amounted to approximately 250 million pounds annually, in terms of oil. Net imports of vegetable oils, exclusive of olive oil, amounted to about 110 million pounds, and net imports of animal fats to roughly 30 million pounds. Although importing fairly large quantities of a low grade of olive oil, Italy had a small net export balance in terms of refined oil.

Over 65 percent of Italy's net import balance in fats and oils in 1934-38 was obtained from countries now neutral or from territory now controlled by the United Nations. Another 20 percent came from territory now held or blockaded by Japan. The remaining 10 to 15 percent came from areas in Europe now under Axis domination. Most of the imported peanuts and part of the castor beans originated in India. British colonies in Africa furnished most of the palm oil and some of the peanuts. Copra was obtained principally from the Dutch East Indies and other areas now dominated by Japan. Argentina was the principal source of flaxseed, and Rumania the chief supplier of rapeseed. With fats and oils in short supply in Europe and with Italian overseas trade suspended, only small quantities of imported fats and oils probably are now available to Italy.

Table 5.- Soap: Fats, oils, and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1939-42 and January-March, 1943

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Hard oils (tallow class):					
Slow lathering -					
Tallow, inedible	785,041	786,456	1,057,303	1,188,923	267,457
Whale and fish oils 1/	166,483	107,911	76,312	72,402	10,676
Greases	120,856	256,886	310,487	338,975	110,690
Palm oil	102,146	84,934	129,871	55,865	4,777
Tallow, edible	418	657	4,826	634	10
Oleostearine	278	549	70	483	14
Lard	50	645	2/ 89	2/ 96	---
Total	1,175,272	1,238,038	1,578,958	1,657,378	393,624
Quick lathering -					
Coconut oil	388,912	396,857	484,124	140,487	16,121
Palm-kernel oil	3,657	197	1,113	1,353	110
Babassu oil	37,633	41,221	29,753	19,105	2,457
Total	430,202	438,275	514,990	160,945	18,688
Soft oils:					
Cottonseed-oil foots and other foots 3/	119,000	99,000	126,000	116,000	41,900
Olive oil, sulphured and inedible	20,507	16,585	10,584	5,189	1,291
Soybean oil	11,177	17,612	24,737	31,510	851
Cottonseed oil	1,061	2,971	3,010	2,863	209
Corn oil	4,441	3,638	4,948	4,102	242
Castor oil	946	1,225	1,976	1,599	9
Linseed oil	1,780	1,489	2,278	4,019	492
Peanut oil	805	387	597	485	82
Sesame oil	14	38	304	190	---
Oleo oil	67	127	189	205	---
Rape oil	2	49	5	---	1
Olive oil, edible	54	130	84	27	---
Neat's-foot oil	11	19	35	19	14
Perilla oil	1	---	---	---	---
Other 4/	7,364	2,051	1,162	2,162	140
Total	167,230	145,321	175,909	168,370	45,231
Total fats and oils	1,772,704	1,821,634	2,269,857	1,986,693	457,543
Rosin 5/	96,356	78,419	103,061	6/ 97,850	6/ 16,693
Total saponifiable materials	1,869,060	1,900,053	2,372,918	2,084,543	474,236

Compiled as follows: Fats and oils, Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; rosin, Naval Stores Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes whale oil, and herring, sardine, menhaden, and other fish oils.

2/ Includes rendered pork fat.

3/ Estimated; includes approximately 67 percent of the item "loss, including oil in foots", as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

4/ Reported as "other vegetable oils."

5/ The rosin season extends from April of one year through March of the next year. Data are placed in the calendar year in which most of the season occurs. 1939-41 figures revised to net weight basis of 410 pounds per barrel.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Soap: Fats, oils, and rosin as a percentage of total saponifiable materials used in manufacture, United States, 1934-42, and January-March 1943

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 Jan.-Mar.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Hard oils (tallow class):										
Slow lathering -										
Tallow inedible	39.0	42.2	39.9	35.5	40.8	42.0	41.4	44.6	57.0	56.4
Whale and fish oils	5.8	8.8	9.7	10.9	8.5	8.9	5.7	3.2	3.5	2.3
Grease	8.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.5	13.5	13.1	16.3	23.3
Palm oil	9.1	5.6	4.7	8.2	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.5	2.7	1.0
Other	.1	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	.2	1/	1/
Total	62.4	62.9	60.3	60.1	60.2	62.9	65.1	66.6	79.5	83.0
Quick lathering -										
Coconut oil	20.1	14.6	18.6	14.6	19.9	20.8	20.9	20.4	6.7	3.4
Palm-kernel oil	1.0	2.4	1.6	6.5	1.7	.2	1/	.1	.1	1/
Babassu oil	---	---	.5	.8	.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	.9	.5
Total	21.1	17.0	20.7	21.9	22.1	23.0	23.1	21.8	7.7	3.9
Soft oils:										
Cottonseed-oil foots and other foots	6.3	9.2	8.4	8.1	9.2	6.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	8.8
Olive oil sulphured and inedible	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	.4	.3	.3
Soybean oil	.1	.2	.3	.6	.6	.6	.9	1.0	1.5	.2
Cottonseed oil	.2	.1	.1	.5	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Other	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	.5	.6	.2
Total	9.7	12.8	11.6	11.5	12.1	8.9	7.7	7.3	8.1	9.6
Total fats and oils	93.2	92.7	92.6	93.5	94.4	94.8	95.9	95.7	95.3	96.5
Rosin	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.5	5.6	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.5
Total saponifiable materials	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1939-43, based on data in table 5; earlier years based on data given in August 1937 and August 1940 issues of The Fats and Oils Situation, except for foots and rosin. Estimate of foots decreased from 88 percent to 67 percent of "loss, including oil in foots" as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Figures for rosin revised on the basis of 410 pounds net weight per barrel.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.- Italy: Net trade in fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, total and by regions, average 1934-38

Item	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)			
	With regions now blockaded or held by Japan 1/	With other regions now controlled by the Axis 2/	With territory now held by the United Nations and with countries now neutral	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
nimal fats and oils including marine animal:				
Butter	—	1,530	- 348	1,182
Lard	—	467	1,634	2,101
Pork fat	3/	1,168	236	1,404
Other edible 4/	2,819	840	- 126	3,533
Tallow and greases, inedible	1,161	5,228	12,159	18,548
Other inedible	163	290	253	706
Marine animal oils 5/	488	4,479	954	5,921
Total, animal	4,631	14,002	14,762	33,395
egetable fats and oils:				
Olive oil 6/	- 37	5,289	13,298	18,550
Olive oil "foots"	—	- 1,131	- 6,207	- 7,338
Palm oil	18,770	897	70,728	90,395
Soybean oil	1,618	4,002	341	5,961
Linseed oil	1	1,898	488	2,387
Coconut oil 7/	108	1,020	1,247	2,375
Rape oil	169	6	205	380
Peanut oil	74	488	- 215	347
Castor oil	3/	- 30	- 144	- 174
Other	1,940	3,118	- 47	5,011
Total, vegetable	22,643	15,557	79,694	117,894
Vegetable oil-bearing materials:				
Peanuts (shelled, 40 percent; unshelled, 30 percent)	6,759	- 28	84,648	91,379
Copra (63 percent)	31,971	379	19,664	52,014
Flaxseed (33 percent)	7	1,117	46,272	47,396
Sesame seed (45 percent)	12,104	177	8,919	21,200
Rapeseed (35 percent)	8	9,752	3,665	13,425
Castor beans (42 percent)	1,197	42	11,545	12,784
Sunflower seed (25 percent)	30	4,745	24	4,799
Soybeans (14 percent)	4,302	21	77	4,400
Other (24 percent)	60	897	385	1,342
Total, vegetable oil-bearing materials	56,438	17,102	175,199	248,739
Total fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials	83,712	46,661	269,655	400,028
Oilcake and meal	1,306	-67,362	- 13,810	-79,866

Continued -

Table 7.- Italy: Net trade in fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials, in terms of oil, total and by regions, average 1934-38 - Continued

Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

1/ Japan, China, Manchuria, Hong Kong, Kwangtung, Chosen, Formosa, French Indochina, Thailand, British Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Timor, Philippine Islands, Japanese Mandated Islands, Australia in the case of imports of copra or tropical oils.

2/ France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, U.S.S.R. (included because large agricultural areas are occupied by German forces), Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Includes oleomargarine and artificial butter.

5/ Whale oil apparently is not reported here but with other edible animal fats (item 4 above).

6/ Imports consist chiefly of "olio lampante," a low-grade oil with free fatty-acid content in excess of 4 or 5 percent. Exports are mostly refined oil. With imports converted to a refined basis, the net trade balances in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 would become, respectively, in pounds, - 37,000, 3,466,000, 552,000, and 3,981,000.

7/ Includes palm-kernel oil and shea butter.

Table 8.- Factory production of fats and oils, May 1941 and 1942, March-May 1943; and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Monthly production				
	May		1943		
	1941	1942	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	214.2	203.4	140.1	150.2	190.5
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	139.7	135.1	136.4	132.8	177.7
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	43.7	44.8	46.5
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	.3	.5	.3
Oleo oil	"	"	7.4	6.6	7.6
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3.3	3.1	3.6
Tallow, edible	"	"	10.5	13.0	15.1
Tallow, inedible	"	"	66.0	66.4	68.4
Wool grease	"	"	1.4	1.2	1.3
Fish-liver oil	"	"	.3	.8	.6
Fish oil	"	"	.4	.4	2.0
Total, animal	"	"	409.8	419.8	513.6
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	N.A.	9.7	9.3	8.5
Coconut oil	"	"	17.7	15.0	14.7
Corn oil	"	"	21.7	20.9	20.1
Cottonseed oil	65.5	46.0	104.8	68.2	47.2
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	63.2	62.3	50.7
Olive oil, edible	"	"	2.0	.5	---
Peanut oil,	17.5	2.1	15.2	11.1	6.6
Soybean oil	N.A.	N.A.	115.3	131.8	122.7
Tung oil	"	"	1.2	1.1	.6
Other vegetable oils	"	"	.9	.2	1.7
Total, vegetable	"	"	351.7	320.4	272.8
Grand total	"	"	761.5	740.2	786.4

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	2,182	2,180
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,440	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	1,600
Edible tallow, oleosterine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	140
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,415
Linseed oil 2/	July	707	988	840
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	3/ 10
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	120
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	3/1,250
Tung oil	Dec.	5	5	3/ 5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications, subject to change.
2/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.
3/ Revised.

Table 9.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, May 31, 1941-43, March 31 and April 30, 1943

Item	May 31, 1941	May 31, 1942	1943 March 31	1943 April 30	1943 May 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	56.8	64.7	16.7	30.2	82.8
Lard and rendered pork fat	373.8	118.0	128.3	149.1	166.1
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	83.5	77.5	78.3
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	2.1	2.2	2.0
Oleo oil	"	"	4.9	4.7	6.7
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3.1	2.7	3.7
Tallow, edible	"	"	8.8	11.7	16.7
Tallow, inedible	"	"	152.2	136.6	121.8
Wool grease	"	"	4.0	3.6	3.5
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	"	13.0	12.6	12.8
Other fish-liver oil	"	"	2.4	2.0	2.1
Fish oil	"	"	125.2	114.5	99.5
Marine mammal oil	"	"	56.4	66.4	62.8
Total, animal	"	"	600.6	613.9	658.7
Vegetable oils, crude basis 1/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	N.A.	10.2	10.0	8.3
Castor oil	"	"	27.0	30.9	35.5
Coconut oil	"	"	166.2	179.2	193.2
Corn oil	"	"	30.7	33.9	32.9
Cottonseed oil	550.0	506.1	458.9	411.9	352.5
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	288.6	263.6	228.8
Oiticica oil	"	"	7.3	7.1	6.7
Olive oil, edible	"	"	5.3	5.1	3.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	"	9.6	9.3	8.6
Palm-kernel oil	"	"	1.5	1.5	1.5
Palm oil	"	"	87.8	87.4	85.1
Peanut oil	"	"	47.3	50.7	49.6
Perilla oil	"	"	1.7	1.5	1.3
Rape oil	"	"	19.2	19.4	23.2
Sesame oil	"	"	1.5	1.6	1.6
Soybean oil	"	"	205.0	215.9	231.4
Tung oil	"	"	30.7	29.9	28.7
Other vegetable oils	"	"	46.0	40.4	40.3
Total, vegetable	"	"	1,444.5	1,399.5	1,333.0
Grand total	"	"	2,045.1	2,013.4	1,991.7

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

Table 10.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, June 1941 and 1942, April-June 1943

Item	Unit	June		1943		
		1941	1942	April	May	June
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/71.25	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.0
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	29.58	43.87	45.89	46.11	46.4
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.87	2.54	3.21	3.16	3.0
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.64	2.35	2.98	2.97	2.8
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ..	100 pounds	4.01	5.51	6.98	7.01	7.0
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	1.23	1.63	1.67	1.72	1.7

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 11.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, June 1941 and 1942, April-June 1943

Item 1/	June		1943		
	1941	1942	April	May	June
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	35.80	49.60	53.50	51.50	51.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	26.50	34.30	38.60	38.50	38.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	32.40	40.55	—	—	—
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	28.20	35.20	51.40	43.50	43.50
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	25.45	31.70	46.35	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	24.88	37.30	38.00	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	29.70	37.90	40.60	40.55	40.40

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

Table 12.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, May 1941 and 1942, March-May 1943

Item	May 1941	May 1942	1943 1/ Mar.	1943 1/ Apr.	1943 1/ May
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000
Production:					
Colored	1,388	5,482	13,568	7,168	12,17
Uncolored	26,307	22,129	56,477	35,952	18,60
Total 2/	27,695	27,611	70,045	43,120	30,77
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	26,857	23,081	57,482	32,363	20,65
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,439	1,738	2,311	1.614	90
Oleostearine	257	236	408	329	17
Lard stearine	—	—	—	—	2
Lard, neutral	635	446	1,500	702	39
Oleo stock	78	277	319	149	20
Tallow	—	—	87	21	1
Monostearine	13	9	60	36	2
Total, animal	2,422	2,706	4,685	2,851	1,73
Cottonseed oil	11,444	10,235	25,187	15,624	9,91
Soybean oil	6,898	9,277	25 983	16,092	13,03
Peanut oil	167	70	658	476	28
Corn oil	39	117	618	248	16
Cottonseed stearine	5	—	5	5	—
Soybean stearine	1	—	—	—	—
Soya flakes	—	—	3	15	
Total domestic vegetable	18,554	19,699	52,454	32,460	23,40
Coconut oil	1,468	—	—	—	—
Babassu oil	—	—	—	—	—
Palm oil	8	—	—	—	—
Palm flakes	—	—	—	—	—
Palm-kernel oil	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower oil	—	90	—	—	—
Total, foreign vegetable	1,476	90	—	—	—
Total, fats and oils	22,452	22,495	57,139	35,311	25,14
Milk	5,102	4,919	11,986	7,393	5,08
Salt	957	958	2,241	1,342	99
Derivative of glycerin	65	46	110	62	5
Lecithin	14	17	52	39	2
Soda (benzoate of)	12	11	39	26	2
Vitamin concentrate	1	5	13	8	
Color	1	4	10	4	
Miscellaneous	—	1	1	2	
Total, other materials	6,152	5,961	14,452	8,876	6,19
Total, all materials	28,604	28,456	71,591	44,187	31,33

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

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